Amnsements.

CADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead, ADELPH HALL-Reading.
AMBERG THEATRE. S-Die Nachbarianen and Im Pup

penlanen.

BIJOU THEATRE-8-The City Directory.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Faust Up To Date. CASING-S-The Grand Duchess, CHICKERING HALL-S- Concert. DALY'S THEATRE-S-Rosina Voker EASTERN PARK, BROOKLYN-4-Baseball. EDEN MUSER-WAI Tableaus. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Variety. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Variety.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—S—Peg Woffington.

LENOX LYCEUM—T and S—Electric Exhibition.

LYCEUM—THEATRE—S:15—The Charity Ball.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—5:30—AuntJack.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S—13—Traviata.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 740 to 10 m. —Apunal Exhibition.

and 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Annual Exhibition.

NEW PARK THEATRE—8—The Millionaire.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—A Child of Naples. OLD ARMORY HALL—S—Pair.
OLD POLO GROUNDS—2 and S—Barnum & Bailey's show.
PALMER'S THEATRE—S-15—The Stepping Stone.
PROCTORS 23D-ST. THEATRE—S-16—The Henrietta.
STANDARD THEATRE—S—Money Mad. TAR THEATRE-S-The Senator 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Natural Gas. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-A Brass Monkey. TRAVE AND 19TH ST. Gettysburg. 226 FIFTH AVENUE-Oil and Water Color Exhibition.

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LELAND, CHICAGO.
The Model Hotel of the West.
WARREN F. LELAND. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

ntries, in Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly to foreign countries, as which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers. Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter. (ash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, ner's risk, e of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York, correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. weatherments for publication in The Tribune, and a for regular delivery of the dully paper, will be red at the following branch offices in New York: anch Office, 1.238 Broadway, 0.a. m. to 9 p. m. a 550 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m. 270 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. a 703 3d-ave, near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 1020 3d-ave, near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave, 10 a. m. to 7:30

200 West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., one 396 Harlem, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. ton Square. No. 138 dth-ave., corner 14th-st. West 42th-st., near 6th-ave.

New-Pork Daily Tribuna

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goschen spoke in the House of Commons on the Irish Land Purchase bill. —— There are rumors of dissensions in the French Cabinet. = A Cabinet crisis exists in Brazil. === Emperor William was received with enthusiasm in Strasburg. Employes in Paris and Berlin have been warned that stadt. === A serious anti-Semitic riot occurred in a town in Galicia.

Congress.-Both branches in session, --- The propriation bill, the question of the Civil Service was debated at length. == In Committee: The Senate Committee on Commerce gave a hearing on the bills to amend and repeal the law compelling steamers to be equipped with line-carrying projectiles.

and fifteen seriously injured by the fall of a wall in a burning silk-mill at Catasauqua, Penn. side the Treasury is over one thousand four hundred millions, on which an increase of 3 lindications are that the great majority of the workingmen of Chicago will go on strike May 1. per cent would be more than forty-two mill-There were additional breaks in the of a gypsy camp near Trenton, N. J., killed his here should at any time begin to drive gold out horses at Belle Mead farm, Tennessee, began.

City and Suburban.-Much comment caused in the 47th Regiment. - The General Federation Women's Clubs decided that primarily philanthropic or industrial clubs were not climble to membership, ==== The Congress Immigration Committee continued its investigation of the working of the Contract Labor Law. - The annual dinner of the Piano and Organ Manuplace, - Winners at Linden Pa.k: Silleck, eadrift, Major Day, Castaway II, Bohemian and Lottle. - The Actuarial Society of America and presented a handsome testimonial to B. D. - Additional disclosures were made active, with smart appreciations, and closing

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Cooler and cloudy, possibly with a little rain, followed by clearing. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 63.

The opponents of Civil-Service reform were able to drum up 61 votes in the House yesterday on a motion to strike out the appropriation for the Civil-Service Commission. On the other side 120 votes were cast. It is regrettable that a number of Republicans joined with a larger number of Democrats in opposing a reform whose merits are so generally appreclated. Last year twenty-five Democrats alone went on record as desiring to cripple the Commission. The party of reaction could wisely have been permitted to enjoy that doubtful

When Mr. Balfour's Land-Purchase bill was brought forward Mr. Gladstone confessed that it was so complicated that careful study of its provisions must be a prerequisite to the discussion of it. Mr. Gladstone has since devoted

ceive that it is vicious and objectionable in sentatives. many ways, and he protests against its enactment with all the force he can command.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday which Senator Pugh, of Alabama, declared that the Democrats would oppose " by every parliamentary method and every method allowed by the Constitution." It is a bill for the regulation of Congressional elections, and has in view the same object as the bill on the subject recently introduced in the House by Representative Lodge. The Hoar bill differs from the Lodge bill in important respects; notably in the fact that it provides for an extension of the supervision of Congressional elections which is familiar in this city, and also in omitting the application of the Australian system, which is a feature of the measure framed by Mr. Lodge. Both of the bills contain excellent provisions, and either enacted into law would insure fair and honest elections of members of Congress. That is the reason the Democrats oppose them tooth and nail,

THE NEW SILVER BILL.

The Republican Senators and Representatives are substantially agreed upon a Silver bill. Committees of both houses framed a compromise, Senator Teller alone dissenting, and the caucus of Republican Representatives afterward agreed to it almost unanimously, only half a dozen members dissenting because the proposed bullion notes were not given the full legal-tender quality. Probably the bill will pass without change, and go to the President for consideration.

This measure is entirely free from the dangerous feature of the Senate and other Silver Coinage bills, and in that respect is to be highly commended. No more silver is to be stamped with a valuation essentially differing from that of the world's market, and thrust into circulation at that fictitious value. Consequently, the danger of substituting a silver standard of value for that of the commercial world is al- headed men to assert themselves and for all most completely removed. For the proposed bullion notes will represent a definite value in gold, redeemable at the demand of the holder in silver bullion of that market value at the time of redemption, and coinage of silver under existing law is to cease, with the issue of certificates against a further supply of coins worth 75 cents or more as bullion. The Secretary is indeed empowered to coin such bullion as may be requisite to provide for redemption of notes, but it is not likely that more than the three hundred and sixty-two millions of such coins already provided will ever be needed. Practically, coinage will cease, and with it the danger of a silver basis.

Next comes the question whether the bill is calculated dangerously to inflate the currency. It directs the Secretary to purchase 4,500,000 ounces fine silver per month at the market price, not exceeding \$1 for 3711-4 grains, that is par in gold, and to issue bullion notes for such purchases representing the bullion value of the silver. The mines of this country did not produce in 1888 more than 45,780,000 ounces, according to Mint Reports, but in 1889 the Wells-Fargo estimate, partly in bullion and partly in coinage value, would imply a production of fifty-three to fifty-six million ounces. In addition, a part of the silver from Mexican mines comes into this country, and under this bill would find a natural market here, so that the supply of silver in this market, if Mr. Valentine's estimate of increased production in 1889 is correct, would already exceed the 54,000,000 onness yearly which the Treasury would have to purchase, perhaps by ufacture. The production would also increase protected from political strikers. It is under- of the two branches of the Legislature? without doubt if the price advances. Should this increase raise the yearly product beyond the 54,060,000 ounces to which Treasury for their dismissal. = Empress Frederick and | purchases are limited, and the quantity needed | her daughters visited Queen Victoria at Darm. in the arts, the excess would have to find a market abroad, as about \$20,000,000 worth does now.

The bill is designed to strengthen the mar-Senate: The Committee on Privileges and Elec- ket price of silver by taking for American tions presented a National election law; Mr. monetary use substantially the entire product Teller introduced a Silver bill; the Land For- of the mines of this country. If the price feiture bill was debated. === The House: In should rise, 54,000,000 ounces, now reprecommittee of the whole on the Legislative Apsenting less than \$54,000,000 in bullion notes. would represent more than that sum. This addition to the circulation would compensate for the surrender of bank notes, \$30,000,000 within the last twelve months, and would increase the aggregate currency by about twen-Domestic .- In the Assembly the Rapid-Transit ty-three or twenty-four millions at the present bill was amended to include Mayor Grant's ap- value of silver bullion, and by a larger sum pointees as Commissioners; in the Senate the as bullion advances. Should silver go to compromise Ballot-Reform bill, as originally in- par the 54,000,000 ounces would represent troduced, was passed. == An earthquake, last about seventy millions in bullion notes, or ing nearly two hours, with, in some cases, as forty millions more than the present loss in many as thirteen successive vibrations, occurred bank notes. But population is increasing at on the Pacific Coast, = Four men were killed | least 3 per cent yearly. The circulation outside the Treasury is over one thousand four ions yearly. It is stated that Senator Sherman Louisiana levees, - A large party of Swedish considers the bill free from danger as respects immigrants arrived in Vermont, - A member | inflation of currency, and if expansion of prices wife and shot himself. - The annual sale of of the country, the loss of that metal would have a tendency to check the advance in prices One great merit the measure has; it puts an Brooklyn by the absence of Colonel Gaylor, of | end to a coinage which involves danger of a silver basis, and provides a currency of definite value in the accepted money of the commercial world. At the same time it would help powerfully to restore the value of the silver produced by the mines of this country.

facturers' Association of the United States took | THE YELLOWSTONE PARK IN DANGER. A bill embodying an intelligent recognition of the value of the Yellowstone National Park and sensible regulations for its maintenance lyn Club celebrated its tweaty-fifth anniversary and protection lately passed the United States action, rejecting what had been recommended, Senate. It was drawn in accordance with the and "adopting" what had been in terms conviews of men who feel a deep interest in the demned, the plan of their chief-engineer, Mr. in the ballot-box investigation in Jersey City. subject, who possess an intimate knowledge Several sailors testified at the trial of Com- of the condition and requirements of this great mander McCalla, about the punishments that had natural endowment, and who are influenced been inflicted on them. === Stocks moderately only by unselfish motives which ought to appeal to the whole country. This useful meas ure has been amended by the Public Lands Committee of the House, and now contains a provision permitting a railroad company to lay its tracks through the Park. This amendment ought to be stricken out. It possesses no merits whatsoever, and cannot even be defended by the weak excuse of present utility. The bill as it passed the Senate made provision for railroad communication with the mineral deposits in the northeast corner of the Park in a manner not injurious to its welfare, and the amendment inserted by the House Committee merely serves to promote the immediate interests and convenience of a few individuals.

The miserable waste which is likely to follow the construction of a railroad through this noble reservation is clearly outlined in the letter from Mr. George Bird Grinnell which we print this morning. Mr. Grinnell writes with perfect candor and from abundant knowledge; without prejudice, and only from the impulse of public spirit. No man in the country has been better qualified by practical investigation and wide experience to set forth considerable time to the study of the measure. the truth concerning the character and value and while he admits that its general purpose is of the Yellowstone Park and the perils which problem. Let us have a real Board of Experts of charge. Thirteen thousand families saw one

knows enough about the bill, however, to per- | thoughtful consideration of the House of Repre-

RAPID-TRANSIT LEGISLATION. Is New-York going to obtain the boon of rapid transit from this Legislature? It depends. Certainly the action taken by the Assembly yesterday does not improve the prospects of the passage of the Fassett bill. For the amendments which prevailed are not likely to commend themselves to the Senate, and if the Senate fails to concur it is good-by to rapid transit for this year. Are the amendments wise? One of them transforms the measure from a State to a purely local bill. But local or special legislation is against publie policy as set forth in the organic law, and Governor Hill has in a number of messages placed the seal of his condemnation upon it. Another amendment provides for placing in the bill the commission which has been named by Mayor Grant. Mr. Fish defended this proposition by eulogizing "home rule." But this phrase home rule cannot be successfully conjured with in this city at present, and it is rather extraordinary that Mr. Fish should have lost sight of that fact. Mayor Grant has been revealed to the gaze of his fellow-citizens as an untrustworthy official, and the Tammany of which he is the head and front is only less corrupt than it was in the fine old days of Tweed. We all believe in home rule. But where is the reputable citizen of average intelligence who believes in our current home

In the circumstances it is by no means unlikely that the outcome will be a deadlock. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the leaders in both houses will labor strenuously to prevent such a result. They cannot fail to realize that the people of this town are a unit They ought not to be disappointed, and if wise counsels prevail they will not be. The two houses ought to get together on the Fassett bill. It is a particularly good time for levelour friends to keep cool.

THE NEW BALLOT REFORM MEASURE. Half a loaf is better than no bread. The yesterday is by no means a measure which balgood a piece of reform legislation on this vitally important subject as such a demagogue as bers of the majority in the Senate, who were loth to have another session close with nothing accomplished, decided to take the half loaf. They thus attest in the most emphatic manner their desire to respond to the popular compromise bill.

cannot fail to accomplish some wholesome results. Under it the trade of the bribe-giver anti-reform. It was not very long ago that on this bill.

A PACKED ROARD OF EXPERTS.

The record of the Brooklyn Endge management for the last five years has been anything extraordinary and discreditable a proposal as has ever emanated from that body is that which President Howell has this week transmitted to Albany to be enacted into law. This is, in effect, an effort to pack a " Board of Experts," nominally to tell the trustees and their officers what to do next, but really to condone what they have not done in the past.

What are the facts? Four years ago the ago (May, 1887) the trustees thought they had found a way out of their troubles, and adopted it in a twenty-minute session. They had hardly adopted it when its folly was exposed, and t was incontinently dropped. They then appointed a Board of three experts who two years ago (February 23, 1888) gave them certain advice, after hearing all that could be urged in favor of seventeen different plans, about half of them submitted by their own engineers. The advice given did not suit. It condemned the plans emanating from the Bridge authorities, and recommended another and very different plan. The trustees in another twenty-minute session reversed this C. C. Martin. It was then publicly alleged that the plan could not and would not work, and that they would never dare to put it in practice. Two years have passed, during which the human soul.

chair of a new Board of Experts, consisting publican party is prepared to offer such rewards. of only three members in all, to sit in judgment on his own pending plan, which he dares competitor before the late Board of Experts which will naturally be again presented and plans which may be presented, as better than and cause of death are given in each case. from the beginning, were now, and ever would be, about right in their views. The chance for any real improvement in the Bridge facilities would be again indefinitely postponed.

clear, he is not sure that he comprehends its | threaten it. We commend his letter to the | or none. If the trustees wish and dare to carry | at least of their dear ones perish loyally and the same.

engineer, let them do it. They have full au- their descendants should be given by the Govthority. If they fear to do this, and wish expert advice, let them seek it decently and in order, from men above suspicion of bias or incompetency.

A CRIMINAL SLOT-MACHINE.

Tobune dispatches from New-Haven, Ind., bring the particulars of a remarkable movement on the part of the city authorities. There is in New-Haven, it seems, an ironclad Sunday law which prescribes prompt and vigorous punishment for any person detected working on the first day of the week. While walking abroad one Sunday recently, the Mayor of New-Haven was dumbfounded to see a cigar slot-machine actively engaged in trade. Disreputable men would drop a nickel in the slot, at which the machine would present a cigar in its metallic palm, which the scurvy fellows would take and proceed to smoke. For a moment the Mayor stood speechless. Then he turned and walked away, summoned the chief of police and instructed him to bring the law-defying slot-machine into court. The experienced chief remonstrated and pointed out the thanklessness of arresting a slotmachine to say nothing of the impossibility of punishing a slot-machine even when convicted. The Mayor insisted, and the matter was finally compromised by dragging both the machine and the man that owned it into court. This is substantially the story which comes

from New-Haven, but we cannot believe it, or at least we cannot believe that the motives which impelled the Mayor to cause the arrest of the slot-machine are rightly given. We look on the whole proceedings as a veiled but commendable attack on the five-cent cigar. The slot-machine was not taken into custody for retailing cigars on Sunday, but for disposing of this kind at all. Great and lasting reforms frequently-indeed, important towns, and this may be no exception. The crusade started to-day in New-Haven, Ind., with the arrest of one defenceless five-cent cigar slot-machine may eventually sweep throughout the length and breadth of the land and forever banish this form of alleged to-bacco which has so long infested it. It seems to us that the country is ripe for a general reach. in their demand for the relief of rapid transit. New-Haven, Ind., with the arrest of one defenceus that the country is ripe for a general revolt the cigarette, but smoked on the front platform of street cars it less a tendence to the of street cars it has a tendency to discourage travel second Saxton bill which passed the Senate | Where a whole community is addicted to the fivecent eigar, a general stagnation of business and lot reformers who are in carnest can heartily a large Democratic majority will always be found. approve. It is, for example, open to the serious | Possibly the Mayor of New-Haven may have had objection that it practically surrenders the ex- a box of five-cent cigars given him by his wife

demand for a law which will cure the elections mates from being interested in the manufacture communicants of the Church. of this State of the evils with which they are or sale of liquors of any kind, has become a law. of this State of the evils with which they are so seriously afflicted. Unable, because of the shameless stand which the Governor has taken, to secure the enactment of an adequate Ballot-Reform law which would meet the best expectations of the friends of pure and honest elections, they have united in the support of a great seatual. It is not easy to see how any hardship will result from the passage of the pushes of the passage of the state of a particular brand of whiskey. If this was the case, it furnished the ground for a great seatual. It is not easy to see how any hardship will result from the passage of the lift. which now takes its place on the statute books.

to be hoped that the Assembly will unite with the Senate in giving him an opportunity to do so. If it does receive his signature, the Republicans can congratulate themselves upon so. If it does receive his signature, the Republicans can congratulate themselves upon hastan to "mollify New-York's wounded pride." We problems can congratulate themselves upon having exterted so much from an Executive whose name has come to be a synonyme for the word of the consequently no occasion to "mollify" the drawing of the third class of the Episcopal the most beautiful exhibitions of human imbernative form. It was not very long ago, that Thanks to the magnificent fight which Repub- evitable. The idea of a naval review did not body countenanced the lotteries in those days. not true. We shall see how it is by his action | takes a celebration of national importance had ample demonstration a year ago. It is a big town, and a big thing doesn't dannt it in the least.

Assemblyman Sheehan's ability as a leader never shows to better advantage than when he but glorious in many respects. But perhaps as takes possession of Mr. Hamilton Fish, jr., and

By the enactment of measures designed to rescue the Adirondacks from further spoliation and to prepare the way for a great State preserve within their borders, new duties and responsibilities have been devolved upon the Forestry w Commission. It is, therefore, important to the public and just to that body that it should be nised to a condition of the highest efficiency. urgent need of enlarged transit facilities was Its force is now impaired by the indefinite status first formally recognized. Nearly three years of one of its members. Mr. Cox's term expired last January, and he is now holding over, pending the appointment of his successor. The long interval which the Governor has suffered to clapse indicates that he does not intend to reappoint Mr. Cox. No general complaint will be made on this score, but persons most genuinely interested in the preservation of the North Woods regret that the choice of his successor should have been deferred so long, and are now extremely desirous that Governor Hill should select for this of energy and high repute.

the American woman of the nineteenth century | may lead to all sorts of innovations in the future. and is not going to step until she gets there." Just what does this mean, we wonder? The Lady of Eden was very innocent and charming, but were do shockingly ignorant, and if we understand the nims of the Woman's Convention, they do not include the vanities so much as the ambitions of

they have had full authority to put this plan into operation. They have not yet taken the first step toward doing so.

And yet Mr. Howell now coolly proposes, in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board in the face of this record, that the man who was beat it. But the party that submits to be default in the face of this record, that the man who was beat it. But the party that submits to be default in the face of this record, that the man who was beat it. But the party that submits to be default in the face of this record, that the man who was beat it. But the party that submits to be default in the face of this record, that the man who was beat it. But the party that submits to be default in the face of this record in the face of the face of this record in the face of the fa of Experts shall be by law established in the mium on disloyalty. We do not think the Re-

The Tribune has reprinted in pamphlet form not carry out, on the plans of his successful its famous official list of 13,000 "Dead at Andersonville," in order to supply copies to a few families who desire to preserve the heroic record of the sacrifice they were called on to make for possibly again recommended, and on any other their country. The name, company, regiment the one now "adopted"! The other two mem- ies of this pamphlet can be had at The Tribune bers of the Board are to be appointed by the office for 25 cents each. It has never been our Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, without a desire, however, to make money by the sale of single stipulation as to their qualifications. this precious and tragic record. Copied by stealth Such a Board could hardly fail to find that the by a Union prisoner from the surgeons' books trustees and their chief-engineer had been at Andersonville Prison during the war, and deserve. brought in safety into our lines, the List was printed by The Tribune just after the war, as an important piece of public news. The List has public value, and really ought to be distributed by the United States Let us have no such trifling with a great Government, like any other public document, free

details. It must be complicated indeed! He special attention of our readers and to the out the already adopted plan of their chief- nobly in Andersonville. To each of them and ernment a copy of the record of his death.

PERSONAL.

Miss Murfree has at last returned to her home among the Tennessee mountains.

The Czar of Russia says that he considers duelling in the army not only allowable but necessary.

Miss Magill, daughter of President Magill, of Swarthmore College, is about to enter the Christian

ministry. "In the old days," says Sir Richard Owen, "the Natural History Exhibition, now at South Kensington, existed in the British Museum, where we were compelled by want of space to keep many of our most precious specimens so near the heating appa-ratus that at least 1,000 of them were obliged to be preserved in the most expensive spirits. I was much perturbed at this, and wrote strongly to Gladstone who came one day, busy as he was, to see for himself how the land lay. For two hours he was there going into every single detail; he was shocked at going into every single detail; he was shocked at what he saw, and horrided at the danger of fire should any of these bottles explode, when all would catch fire and the Museum be burned down. He made careful notes, and a little later on I went down to Hawarden, and together he and I and one or two more drew up a scheme for a distinct building, and now my satisfaction is great that England possesses the finest Natural History Museum in the world. Ah! Gladstone was so good, and so punctual, too, in his returns; kind as Distacil was to me, I never could get him to send me returns—that was the difference between them."

Miss Ingalls, daughter of the well-known railroad president, is to be married on Saturday, and has received a great number of beautiful presents; among them a diamond necklace from Mr. and Mrs. Depew. Prince Eismarck draws a pension of not quite 84,500

Mr. George Gould is having a cottage built at Purlough Lake, in the Ulster County Cabskills. It will stand about 300 feet from the margin of the lake, and twenty-five feet higher than its surface. It will be thirty four by seventy feel in size, two stories high, built of logs squared on three sides, but left in their natural state with the bark on the outside. The

The Radicals of Paris are endeavoring to have the against the five-cent eigar. The five-cent eigar name of the Boulevard Haussmann changed; with may not be so objectionable in some respects as

Mrs. W. S. Hancock has given to the Soldlers' on the line and lower rents along the thoroughfare. Home at Minnehaha, Minn., a fine portrait of her Where a whole community is addicted to the five-like trions hashand.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Independent" for this week gives the following clusive official ballot which Mr. Saxton and all at Christmas, and is taking the first opportunity distribution in the 214 Present of the vote on revision in the 214 Present of the vote of the vote of the vote of the vote on revision in the 214 Present of the vote of the vo the other promises. Determined was of the essence of personal friend—possibly a son—starger away persistently contended was of the essence of ballot reform. Nevertheless, it is doubtless as ballot reform. Nevertheless, it is doubtless as his hand. In any case we are convinced that it was the merchandise and not the day the machine sold it which caused the proceedings against it however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken action on the merchandise and not the day the machine learn from Since "The Independent" went to press, however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken action on the question nearly all of them voting in gy important shelf and the sold it which caused the proceedings against it flowerer, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to make the public-spirited members of the majority in the Senate, who were the sold it which caused the proceedings against it however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to however, about a dozen of these forty-four have taken to how the question, nearly all of them voting in favor of revision. This makes it practically certain that the question of revision will come up before that the question of revision will come up before that the question of revision will come up before that the question of revision will come up before that the question of revision will come up before that the question of revision will come up before that the question of revision will come up before the four taken to how the proceedings against it is not to have taken to how the proceedings against it how the four taken to have tak of the Presbyteries must ask for such revis-The 170 Presbyteries reported in "The Independent's The bill prohibiting Excise Commissioners, Ex- table represented 5,020 ministers and 652,102 com ise inspectors, police officials, and their subordi- manifeants out of the 5,303 ministers and 753,740

"Say," said a troubled-looking man as he walked into the Commissioners' office, "is this the place where

The new measure, in spite of its deficiencies, On the contrary, its effect cannot fail to be good. sait take City is going to knock Mormonism into a cocked hat. When a Gentile offers a Saint \$50,000 Is Governor David B. Hill a "bigger man" for a lot which could have been bought for \$5,000 of which it was written. It comes a day after and the bribe-taker will necessarily decline, and nominees for office will be measurably of the Empire State have intrusted the control of the two branches of the Legislature?

it. This city had an honorable ambition to Haven on the first Monday of January next, and Traction Company, and in that capacity it oc-David B. Hill was sneering at the Australian system—sneering at it in one of his State able effort to secure it. Congress decreed others system—sheering at it in one of his state able effort to secure it. Congress decreed other-papers. But he is sneering at it no longer, wise, and New-York bowell gracefully to the in-discredit to the Episcopal Church in this, as every-to ask for one, and the columns of that singularly

"The Cincinnati Times Star" tells this story about simply half-growled, half-grunted, 'I'm tired,' and shut himself up in his room. But the dinner went on the same, I am told." The phrase "artistic temperament" is often used as a cuphemism for boorlahness, and it is so used here if the facts are as stated.

in medicine, but it won't do in theology. He believes allowed license to run riot, it squares its own blood in this world and fire in the world to come. All very well; but the allopathic theology of sam Jones doesn't pretend to cure in the world to come, She Has None Now .- A Missouri girl whose father

Even the Quakers have caught the revision fever

important office, at the earliest moment, a man At the Friends' yearly meeting in Philadelphia the other day, there was an animated discussion on the nestion of revising the Book of Discipline. Although In opening the Woman's Convention, Mrs. Ella no revision was Secided on, it is felt that the discussion of the question is the entering wedge which

"counting in Republican Congressmen." That's all right. A couple of years ago the Democrats were counting in the Congressmen and the Republicans were doing the howling. Things are being evened up a little. "Norristown Herald."

DEALING WITH NEGLIGENT SOLONS. crom The Chicago News.

Persistent absenteeism" from Friday noon unti-

PRETTY WELL DRAINED.

From The Detroit Tribune.

A New York Bourbon organ thinks that "much good has come out of Tammany." If there was ever any good in it, it has certainly come out, for there is no good in it now.

SECRETARY RUSK TO THE FARMERS. m The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The pith of it (Secretary Rusk's essay in The relibiner is contained in the statement that the omittions on which farming depends for success have hanged, and unless the farmer's methods change of as to become adapted to the new order he must be to the wall. The need of business training, of een watchinness, of large intelligence, of quickness of see and seize every frosh opportunity, is dwelf open with no more urgency than these topics eserve.

NO EIGHT HOURS FOR THEM. From The Indianapolis Journal.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

It may be remarked casually that the eight hour heaven that is about to open to a partion of the world's toilers will not include farmers or the women who do their own housework. These two classes will work mineteen hours a day, as heretofore. The slaves who get out the morning newspapers will do

NOTES FROM LONDON.

BERLIN CENSORSHIP - MR. HURLBERT -LORD BURY ON LANGUAGE-SPURI-

OUS MARIE ANTOINETTIS-

MISS BELLWOOD.

Lordon, April 16. The Berlin censorship, like other censorships, has curious ways. Its latest exploi is to alter, for the benefit of the non-Gernan vorld, Prince Bismarck's message of thanks to be three or four thousand people who lately telegraphed him their sympathies; "On the occasion of my dismissal," said the Prince. In the Reter version dismissal" is toned down to "resignation, presumably in obedience to orders fom a high quarter. Mr. Lowe, of "The Tines," is my authority; and he is none too frietdly to Prince Bismarck, though he wrote his Life, avery good Life, in two large volumes. The Chincellor, 1 once heard, could never make up his mind to be obliging to any "Times" correspondent after M. Blowitz had visited Berlin. M. Blovitz's accounts of interviews which never occurred were not to the Chancellor's taste, and the tolleagues of M. Blowitz had to suffer for his indiscretions. But why should the Emperor, or the Emperor's censor, persevere with that fiction abou. Prince Bismarck's resignation? Does he suspise the world will believe only what he wishes the world to believe? Or is he unaware that his new Chancellor, the General-Chancellor, yesterlay let drop the mesk, and pulled aside the curtain, and disclosed the truth about that last leave-aking? But it is of the nature and essence of pres censorship that it should be stopid, and stopic it is. in act as in theory, and in Berlin as in Pais.

Mr. W. H. Hurlbert's long lampoon or the French Republic meets with but scant favor from the Monarchist critics, whom, presumably, it was meant to propitiate. "The Athenaeum" tells its readers he is "not a safe guide," corrects some of his more flagrant misrepresentations, and points out that in order to support his accusations against the French school system, he attacks most bittely the common-school system of the United States. once Mr. Hurlbert's own country. Exaggeration, over-statement, total want of arrangement-such are some of the more purely literary criticisms on this astonishing book. The point, however, chelly interesting to Americans is tersely put by "The Liverpool Post," the leading Liverpool paper. Mr. Hurlbert has thought it worth while to quote a remark which President Grant is said to lave made to Sir Theodore Martin, to the effect that Englishmen live under institutions which Americans would give their ears to possess. It is in the highest degree improbable that Grant ever said to Sir Theodore Martin, or anybody else, anything so by this volume, is an American who has nothing but contempt for French Republics, past or presfortunate accidents."

This book was originally meant to appear, it is said, under the title, "The French Republic in Extremis." Mr. Hurlbert actually wrote and published in "The Fortnightly Review" an article with that title; a kind of forerunner, a pull pre-Some people think that the present land boom in his book, had that alliance but triumphed, would have celebrated the triumph in expectation the fair, and the measure of harm it can do France less credulous than Mr. Hurlbert supposes. They do at any rate see clearly, and say, that Mr. Buribert himself " exhibits the interesting paradox of an American Monarchist, overflowing with the

curred to him that a word was wanted to denote edited sheet have since overflowed with letters Thanks to the magnificent fight which Republican Legislatures have made for ballot relican Legislatures have made for ballot reform, he has become, so his friends report, on to do its full share toward making it a suehopefully converted. Perhaps the report is
hopefully convert which they are profoundly ignorant. Lord Bury's correspondents are, with hardly an excepn holow: "He has the artistic temperament to an tion, men who know nothing of the laws which could degree. For instance he was invited to take govern, or ought to govern, the formation of conser with Colonel W. E. Smith last Sanday. The vitation had been accepted, W. E. had prepared a counter Lucullus feast, but no Von Bulow came to east At the lotel, when some one rame for him. At the hotel, when some one came for him, that in philology there is any such thing as right or wrong. Each writer is a law unto himself, and by nothing short of a direct interposition of a higher power can he, if he has his own way, be prevented from being a law unto others. The most grotesque and ungainly and altogether The most grotesque and ungainly and altogether foolish proposals are made, and "The Times' prints them, free for its part from any more sense as in Floridy! Who ever head of a civilized place in the head of breakfast."

Limminy jets head fast. First thing we know head to be not be not be not been per after the foolish proposals are made, and "The Times' prints them, free for its part from any more sense as to be not been per after thing we know head to be not been per after the notation of responsibility than if they were forged letters purporting to be written by Mr. Parnell. Its columns teem with barbarisms and solecisms, and there is been perfectly the notation of the notati columns teem with barbarisms and solecisms, and sam Jones says that homocopathy may be very well at the end of a week or so, during which it has conscience, if conscience it have, by making elaborate fun of the whole business. Not so is Lord Bury to be stalled off. He is a

serious man, and takes himself and his subject seriously. He writes another, and let us hope a final, letter, announcing for and in behalf of his electric company, his adoption of the interesting verb "to motor" as a sufficient verb for his pur pose. He, too, is innocent of linguisties, and careless about the corruption of an ancient and once admirable tongue; admirable still when we hear it from a great master, but growing daily less admirable in ordinary use. The English peo-ple, struggling into wakefulness out of that lethargy in which they seem for the most part plunged, have sometimes denounced the Americanization of the noble instrument which belongs to them and to us in common. Well, we have our own sins to answer for, and they are not light. But I will presume to say that never in any one week have we dreamed of adulterating the language by a hundredth part of the noxious and ludierous inventions to which the leading journal of Great Britain has given what we may hope is but a brief notoriety.

Mr. Punch's comment on all this nonsense is quite as serious as the occasion requires:

"Lord Bury wants a word to express electric action. Anything Lord Bury deals with should be of grave import. Attempting to find a new verb is quite an undertaking-to Bury. How would "bury" do? "We buried him"; meaning, "We went along Bury we electrified him." well, "-and so on.

And with that let oblivion cover his indis-

In the latest of M. Morgaud's catalogues will found a book which once belonged to Marie Antoinette. It bears her arms, and came from the library of the Tuileries. As there are now American buyers of French books, they will find it worth while to note M. Morgaud's caution in respect to volumes of this character. To begin with, he guarantees the authenticity of this particular book, which is mentioned in the Catalogue of Marie Antoinette's Library at the Taileries, and was for a long time in the possession of M. Bonnardat, of Paris. "I think it right," says M. Morgaud, "to point this out clearly; the greater part of books with the arms of Made Antoinette which have of late been effered for sale being of recent manufacture." That is a